THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 26, 1864 NO. 197.

BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to The Progress:

Daily paper, 1 month	$5 00
" 3 months	15 00
" 6 months	25 00
Weekly paper, 3 months	5 00
" 6 months	10 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the Progress establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 26. 1864.

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Eastern opens daily at	7 A M
Northern, via R & G R R daily at	1 P M
" " N C R R " "	11 A M
Western, " " "	11 A M
Augusta, " "	11 A M
Fayetteville, " "	9 A M
Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at	12 M
Carthage, Thursdays at	11 A M
Summerville, Wednesdays at	5 P M
Louisburg, " at	12 M
Roxboro', " at	12 M
Eastern closes daily at	9 A M
Northern, via R & G R R, at	9 A M
" " N C R R, at	9 P M
Western, " " at	9 P M
Augusta, " " at	9 P M
Fayetteville, at	12½ P M
Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at	3 P M
Carthage, Wednesdays, at	6 A M
Summerville, Thursdays at	9 A M
Louisburg, Wednesdays at	1 P M
Roxboro', via Rogers' Store Wednesdays at	1 P M

Office open from 7 A M to 9:30 A. M., and from 11 A. M to 6 P M, during the week.

On Sunday from 7 A M to 8 A M, and from 1 P M to 2 P. M.

Persons are required to transact their business during office hours.

CITY AND STATE NEWS.

Town Meeting.

At 9 o'clock last night the following proceedings of a meeting were handed us. We did not notice the meeting because we were not requested to do so and knew nothing of its getting up; nor did we attend it for the reason that those who engineered it seemed purposely to have ignored this paper. Whether in our private capacity as citizens, or as the selected instruments of our fellow-citizens, the proprietors of this paper have never refused to contribute their mite; and when we saw a call for a "Town Meeting" in the other daily papers of the city without any intimation of a purpose to hold such a meeting being given to us, we felt, as we do now, that a clique desired to make a noise for their own glorification more than to provide food and fuel for the poor. A few aristocrats in this town may endeavor to ignore the existence of this paper and attempt to degrade and insult its proprietors, but we tell them *they shall feel it*—now and hereafter.

We bid all who are endeavoring to provide food and fuel for the poor, God speed; and promise that when our mite is called for it shall not be withheld. The overlooking of this paper in the call for the town meeting was intentional, and we now give notice to those concerned that we shall take care of ourselves and denounce those who attempt thus covertly to insult us, whenever and wherever our own self-respect requires that we should do it. We ask neither sectarian or political fanatics any odds. And we suppose that the poor of Raleigh know who their friends are:

TOWN MEETING.—In pursuance to the call in the city papers yesterday morning, a number of the citizens of Raleigh convened at the Court House in the afternoon. The object of the meeting, was, to unite upon some plan for providing the necessaries of subsistence to our people; both as to securing supplies, and to procuring them on some more reasonable terms than the extreme high prices demanded in our Market.

On motion, Hon. John H. Bryan was called to the chair, and A. M. Gorman requested to act as Secretary.

After advisement and consultation between the gentlemen present, on motion of G. W. Mordecai, Esq., it was resolved that a committee be appointed to prepare a plan of action for the promotion of the object had in view by the meeting, and also to elicit the views and interest of our citizens in the enterprise; and to report at a subsequent meeting.

It was further resolved that this committee confer with the city authorities as to the utility of uniting their enterprise of supplying the indigent poor with wood, with the contemplated operations of this proposed organization.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen the aforementioned committee, viz: Messrs. G. W. Mordecai, T. H. Selby, K. P. Battle, Rev. Dr. Deems, and Rev. W. J. W. Crowder.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Tucker, Andrews & Co—Offer for sale a large lot of unclaimed baggage from the N C. Railroad; also a rockaway and harness.

Waterhouse & Bowes—Notice to gas consumers.

Creech & Litchford, Auctioneers—Valuable negro boy for sale.

GOT HIS SPURS.—We are glad to see that Maj. W. W. Pierce, Chief Q. M. for this district, has been presented with a handsome pair of spurs, manufactured by Mr. Mahler, of this city. We know no one more worthy of a good pair of spurs, for all who have occasion to observe the official conduct of the Major know that he is untiring in the discharge of the arduous duties of his position. A correspondent of the *Confederate*, alluding to the spurs, says:

A more beautiful pair of Spurs than those manufactured by Mr. Mahler, in this city, cannot be produced; as any one can be assured of by calling at the office of Major W. W. Pierce, in this city. And, by the way, I will take occasion to remark, that the gentlemanly conduct and marked ability of this officer, commends him to the regard of the many persons with whom he has to deal. His consideration for the private soldier who has to transact business with him, in an especial manner, deserves commendation, in these days of *official* consequence.

THE Charlotte *Democrat* says that the ruling price for Sorgho Syrup in that market is $8 to $10 a gallon. Why is it $15 to $20 here in Raleigh? Are we doomed to suffer more than any other people in the State?

YANKEES CAUGHT.—The Iredell *Express* says:

On Tuesday night last a couple of "blue bellies," who had escaped from the prison in Salisbury, were captured by Mr. James A. McLaughlin, one of the night watch in this place, and turned over to Capt Mannin's company. On taking the down train Friday night, one of them attempted to escape from the guard that had them in charge, when he was fired upon and received a severe wound in the leg. They were safely conducted to their old quarters.

SAD ACCIDENT.—The *Confederate* says Mr. Matthew Cooper, a citizen of this county while engaged on the 19th in grinding sugar cane at his residence near this place, had his left hand caught between the rollers of the mill and terribly mutilated, so much so that amputation was deemed necessary. He was brought to this city and taken to Pettigrew Hospital, where the operation was skilfully performed by Surgeon E. Burke Haywood. Mr. Cooper is quite an old man, and his misfortune will fall heavily upon his family at this time.

SOUTHERN ENERGY.—The Salisbury *Watchman* says:

The "Catawba," the engine on the Western N. C. Rail Road which the Kirk raiders attempted to destroy, has been completely overhauled, and reconstructed, and is now one of the most superb engines in the Southern Confederacy. The credit of the excellent job—excellent in all points, including painting, lettering and gilding—is due the Car Shops attached to this Road, located in this town. This engine has made several trips within the last few days, and has performed admirably. So much for Southern skill and industry, and for the energy of Chief Engineer Wilson, and his competent workmen in the Company's Shops.

SORGHO DYE.—A correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* writes as follows:

"A few days ago I was boiling syrup, when I had one pot idle. I had water put in it, and sent to the field for a small armful of sorgho sugar seed, just as it was cut off, and put it in the pot to see whether it would boil soft. To my surprise, I found the water became very red, when a thought struck me that it might be used for dying, and I put a little wool in it. In about ten minutes I took it out, and found it to be of a beautiful brown color. Enclosed I send a sample to let the public have the benefit of it, that other discoveries or experiments may be made."

From the Confederate]

GRIMES' BRIGADE.

List of casualties in Grimes' N. C. Brigade, at Winchester on the 19th of Sept. and the 22d of Sept. at Fisher's Hill.

53D REGIMENT N. C. TROOPS.

Field and Staff—Killed—Adjt Wm B Osborne.

Wounded—Col Jas T Morehead.

Co A—Killed—Wm Amick.

Wounded—Capt J M Sutton (commanding sharpshooters) Lt J W Scott, P P Baldwin, J V Devault, J M Johe, H M Brown, W P Cook, Wm Greeson, T G McLean, J A May, Wm M Phillips, J B Shepherd, T Shepherd, A N Woodyard and R A Flemming.

Missing—R Sutton, J Tickle, D Haffins, P Mullen, Jno Stewart, B Baldwin and J Whitesell.

Co B—Killed—Sergt R A Davis.

Wounded—T A McKinney, J A Kirkpatrick, J Robertson and S E Todd.

Missing—W H Eagle, L Armstrong, P S Winders, S R Wilson, J Williamson and S M Howle.

Co D—Killed—Jas Rose and Sam Longworth.

Wounded—Jas Downing, H F Brindle, Jas L Hall, M Smith, L Houser, C Houser, Lt A W Westmoreland, wounded and captured.

Missing—J L Johnson, R Gardener, R T Fallen, B D Sessoms, S L Houser, S C Morris and J Mitchel.

Co E—Wounded—J J Taylor and C H Taylor.

Missing—Lt J A Hills, J A Patterson, L Tickle, James Tickle, C M Short, E Owens, J Taylor and J Gowins.

Co F—Killed—Lt J M Holt and Wm Steele.

Wounded—Capt A J Albright, O D Holt, H W Steele, G W Iseley and M Clapp.

Missing—S Thompson, J Johnston, W G Canter, John Fogleman, D Gerton, W C Horniday, J Pinket, Wm Robinson, Wm Richardson, J Isley and Wm Smith.

Co G—Wounded—Capt J W Pierson, M C Martin, R C Hart, P Farmer and L T Burge.

Missing—Lt H H Campbell, — Chamberlin.

Co H—Killed—B F Orr and B G Stevenson.

Wounded—Capt J E Miller, J Ballen, A M Boyle, R W Flinchum, C Manuel and S W Southern.

Missing—W Culler, T M Baker, J W Southern, M V Ballen and M Mabe.

Co I—Wounded—T J Bivens, J J Ross, H H Gody, J S Griffin, A T Marsh and J H Trull.

Missing—Lt J D Cuthbertson, C E Brown, D M Price, W D Morgan, W C Liles and U Tadlock.

Co K—Wounded—Lt T C Land, J Miller, A B West, J A McNeill, H Taylor, R Walker, J L Dockery, S Watson, J F Lipps, W C Fletcher, L Watson and D Byers.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed,	9
Wounded,	51
Missing,	59
Total,	119

2D N. C. BATTALION.

Co A—Killed—E G Cox.

Wounded—J Ferrace, J Collins, Wm Hester, D Bundrant, Wm Southern, J Smith and Wm Chatham.

Missing—B R Lawson, H Carter, S Nelson, Wm Nelson, Wm Bundrant, G H Manning, C N Robertson, Peter Smith and Noah Smith.

Co B—Wounded—Capt L J Norman, R Dunnigan, R Sartin, H Cruse and N Wall.

Co F—Wounded—M H Moffat, C Hicks, L Slack, Wm Asbel, J Richardson and J H Albertson.

Missing—J M Branson, G Hill, A Jaurell, Wm Vancanum, Lt T W Andrews, E K Moffat, J Richardson, P Reeves, A Upton and J Rich.

Co H—Wounded—A Bright, J A Keener and James Lewis.

Missing—P Morgan, D H Gowan, Joseph Marsh and W A Cogdill.

Co G—Killed—H Shields.

Wounded—I Brown, R Brown, A Howard, E Blackburn, S Delapp, S Payne, J Wilson and E Davis.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed,	2
Wounded,	30
Missing,	24
Total,	56

We never see a red nose but we think of the lines of the quaint old Peter Pindar:

"Thus when you see a nose so red
It is as day-light clear,
That ruby nose is not maintained
On porter or small beer."

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The Rev. A. D. BLACKWOOD will preach a Masonic Funeral on the 5th Sabbath in the present month, of L. MATTHEWS, at the late residence of said Matthews, seven miles Northwest of Raleigh.

Masons are invited by the widow to attend.

Oct. 18-td.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO THE PROGRESS—INDUCEMENT TO RAISE CLUBS.

The following terms of subscription to the PROGRESS, adopted the 1st of October, will be strictly adhered to in all cases, and all money received will be credited in accordance with these figures:

Daily paper, six months	$25.00
" " Three months	15.00
" " One month	5.00
Weekly paper, three months	5.00
" " six months	10.00

To any person sending us *five* subscribers to the Daily or Weekly paper, for three or six months, we will send a copy of the paper for the same length of time, *gratis.*

Persons not convenient to an Express Office may send money by mail without much risk. The paper is stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and subscribers should note the time or watch for the Cross Mark and renew before the time runs out, and then they will not miss the paper.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro' Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Charlotte, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

July 2-d&wtf

WANTED

A GOOD GRIST MILLER OVER FIFTY YEARS OF age. Apply to

Oct 21-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

CARD NOTICE.

THERE IS NOW READY TO BE ISSUED FROM this Department to the different counties in the State, a large lot of COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.—This lot of Cards will be sent to the Agents, with Boards ready for tacking the Cards on, and may be sold at $22.50 per pair to the citizens generally; in no instance is more than one pair to be sold to a family.—These cards are not intended for the families of soldiers. The Department is having a large lot backed ready for use, which will be sent out and sold to the families of soldiers as fast as they can be made at a much less price. Agents are requested to make arrangements and call for them.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M.

Oct 7-d1w wtf.

State papers copy; Dailies six times others four times and forward bill to Maj Dowd.

AXES! AXES! AXES!

WE WILL PAY FROM $5 TO $7 FOR OLD AXES, or will put steel in one axe for two old ones.

5 and 6 inch Stove Pipe made to order.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
Oct 20-1w North State Iron and Brass Works.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,

RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.

Oct 20-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

LOST,

ON THE STREET, BETWEEN MY RESIDENCE and the Grave Yard, on Sunday afternoon, a pair of GOLD SPECTACLES, for which a liberal reward will be paid if left at the Progress office or returned to me.

Oct 17-tf MRS. C. P. PENNINGTON.

WANTED,

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bank Notes.
N. C. Treasury Notes.

Sept 22-tf W R. RICHARDSON & CO.

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS WORK, OF ABOUT 100 PAGES, IS NOW in the hands of the printer, and will be ready soon. It embraces what the writer either saw or heard from reliable sources, and will be printed on fine white paper.

Some of the contents are: Nassau as it was, and as it is; Population; White Folks; Colored Population; Soil; Products; Stock; Dogs; Chicken Cocks; Lying at Quarantine; Government; Shipping; Squalls; Musquitoes; Sharks, and other Ocean Products; The Parson on Sea-Sickness, &c., &c.

Sent free of postage for $3 per copy; five or more copies to one address $2 50 per copy. Send orders to

FRANK I. WILSON.

Papers in the State publishing the above will have a copy of the work sent them free of postage.

Oct 12-tf

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER 1864, IT being Tuesday, I will, as Executor of Wm. Holloway, dec'd., sell on a credit of twelve months, to be paid in any funds that can be used in settling the estate, all the crop of wheat, corn and oats, some fine horses, cattle and hogs—two wagons, carts, blacksmiths tools, &c., &c.

On the same day and upon the same terms I will rent two good plantations. They are situated about nine miles northwest of Raleigh.

Bond and approved security will be required of purchasers and renters.

SOL. WIGGINS,
Oct 10-dtd* Executor.

LEAD WANTED.

$2.00 PER POUND WILL BE PAID FOR ALL Lead delivered at

Sept 5-dtf PROGRESS OFFICE.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H, McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J L Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers, Wm. C Parker, M. C. Lasiter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

☞ Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISEMENTS for the State of North Carolina feel great satisfaction in presenting their Schedule of Prices for the next sixty days, in that the great abundance of most of our crops, with the improved condition of our financial, and consequent increased security for our currency, enable them, without injury to the producer, to lower the prices of the prime necessaries of life to the soldier, and it is to be hoped to the indigent of our country. This lowering of prices must again act in increasing the value of the national currency, by diminishing the debt of the country. The want of confidence in the worth of the currency, increased as it has been by the rapacious greed of individuals of ALL classes, and especially of the cotton Factories, and lately so strongly exhibited by the Railroad Companies, has greatly contributed to this. Scarcity of food can no longer be alleged for high prices, as there is abundance in the country, and it only remains to show whether our people in sustaining our wise and patriotic Treasurer—Mr. Trenholm—in his efforts hitherto so successful in putting our financial matters on a secure footing, will sustain the Government of their choice The Commissioners also congratulate themselves and the country that they have been aided by a consultation with one of the Virginia Commissioners, by whose aid, and that of Mr. George W. Mordecai, they have been able to bring about an almost identical Schedule with the neighboring State of Virginia:

Apples, dried,	good, peeled, per bush 28 lbs	25 00
do	unpeeled, per bush 28 lbs	2 50
Axes,	with handles, each,	12 50
do	without handles, each,	12 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	3 75
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bush 60 pounds,	6 00
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
do	peach, per gallon,	10 00
Beef,	fresh, nett per pound,	80
do	fresh, gross, per pound,	40
do	salted, per pound,	1 50
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	3 00
do	adamantine, per pound,	6 75
Chains,	trace, per pair,	11 00
Cloth,	wollen for soldiers clothes, 3-4 yard wide, 10 oz. to yard, and pro rata as to greater or less weight or width, per yard,	6 00
Cotton,	raw, per lb,	1 00
Coffee,	Rio, per pound,	4 50
Corn,	unshelled, per bush. 70 lbs,	4 50
do	shelled, sacks not included, per bush 56 lbs,	5 00
Corn Meal,	sacks not included, per bush of 50 pounds,	5 20
Drills,	cotton, 7-8 yd wide, 3 yards to pound, per yd,	80
Flour,	extra family, per bbl 196 lbs,	45 00
"	extra superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	41 25
"	superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	37 50
"	fine, per barrel of 196 lbs,	33 75
Fodder,	baled, per 100 pounds,	4 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 50
Hats,	wool, each,	5 00
Hay,	baled, per 100 pounds,	4 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 50
Hides,	dry, extra, per pound	3 00
Hides,	"	2 50
do	green, per pound,	1 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1,000 00
do	artillery, 2d class, per head,	800 00
Iron,	Pig, No 1, per ton, 2,000 lbs	350 00
do	Pig, No 2, per ton, 2,000 lbs	314 00
do	Pig, No 3, per ton, 2,000 lbs	278 00
do	Bloom, per ton, 2,000 lbs	710 00
do	Smith's square or round per ton of 2,000 lbs	1,080 00
do	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2,240 pounds	400 00
Jeans,	wool domestic, per yard	10 00
Kettles,	camp, iron, per pound,	30
Lumber,	good, per 1,000 feet	60 00
Lard,	per pound	2 75
Leather,	sole, per pound	6 00
do	upper, per pound	7 00
do	harness, per pound	7 00
Molasses,	cane, per gallon	5 00
do	sorghum, per gallon	5 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	1,000 00
do	2d class, per head	800 00
do	3d class, per head	500 00
Nails,	per keg	100 00
Oats,	sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs	5 25
do	sheaf, unbaled, pr 100 lbs	4 50
do	baled, per 100 lbs	5 25
do	shelled, per bushel	4 00
Osnaburgs,	cotton, 3 4 yard wide, 7 oz to yard, per yard,	1 50
do	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 8 oz to yard, per yard,	1 75
Onions,	per bushel,	8 00
Peas,	cow, per bush of 60 lbs	5 00
Potatoes,	Irish, per bush of 60 lbs	4 00
do	sweet, per bush of 60 lbs	4 00
Peach's dried,	per bush of 38 lbs	8 50
do	unpeeled, per bush of 38 lbs	5 00
Pork,	fresh, nett, per pound,	1 82
do	salted, per pound,	2 30
Pasturage,	1st quality, near town, per head, per month,	8 00
do	common, near town, per month,	5 00
do	1st quality, in the country, per head, per month,	7 00
do	common, in country, per head, per month,	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce,	56 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	50
do	old, per pound,	40
Rye,	good, per bush of 56 lbs,	5 00
Sacks,	two bushels, osnaburgs, each,	3 00
Shirting,	cotton, 3/4 yard wide, 4½ yards to pound, per yard,	1 30
do	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 3¾ yard to pound, per yard,	1 10
Cotton strips,	3 yards to pound, pr yd	1 75
Salt,	Coast, per bush of 50 lbs,	20 00
do	Liverpool, per bush of 50 lbs,	25 00
do	Virginia, per bush of 50 lbs,	25 00
Steel,	cast, per pound,	8 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	10 00
Shoe thread,	flax, per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldier's wool, per pair,	2 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	35 00
Sugar,	brown common, per lb,	3 00
Soap,	hard, per pound,	1 00
do	soft, per pound,	75
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs,	4 00
Shorts,	good, per bush of 22 lbs,	75
Ship stuff,	good per bush of 37 lbs,	1 40
Tea,	black, per pound,	5 00
do	green, per pound,	8 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 oz. to yd, per yard,	1 50
Tobacco,	No 1, extra,	3 00
do	No 1,	2 50
do	No 2,	1 75
do	Lugs,	1 25
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	2 50
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	2 00
do	manufactured, per gal	1 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon	10 00
Wheat,	good, per bush of 60 lbs	7 50
do	bran, per bush of 17 lbs	50
Wheat straw,	baled, per 100 lbs	1 50
do do	unbaled, per 100 lbs	1 00
Wool,	washed, per pound	8 00
do	unwashed, per pound	6 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each	350 00
"	wood axle, 2 horse, new each	250 00
Yarn,	cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs	8 00

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred pounds	75
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	10 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	5 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	15 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by the government, per day	7 50
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day	20 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	10 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day	3 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day	1 50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government per month	75 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month	37 00
Hire of horse, per day	1 50

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy, of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employment."

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 5th day of December next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapprovals on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N. C.

(Signed) H. K. BURGWYN,
Garysburg, N. C.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
Stocksville, N. C.
Com's Appraisement for State of N. C.
Geo. W. Mordecai, Umpire.
Raleigh, Oct. 5, 1864-tf

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress*:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES OR LESS,

One day	$3 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $3 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FOR SALE.

65 SACKS OF PRIME VIRGINIA SALT, OR WILL exchange one bushel of Salt for three bushels of NEW CORN, both Corn and Salt delivered at my Mills, on Neuse River.

Oct 18-tf W. R. RICHARDSON

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH, of sufficient capacity for a large family.

Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON.
Oct 19-tf

FOR SALE.

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Oct 4-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

10 BBLS COTTON SEED OIL.

MILLER & RICHARDSON.
Sept 26-tf

FOR SALE.

FRESH MOUNTAIN BUTTER ON CONSIGNMENT at J. M. TOWLES'.

Sept 22-tf

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. BONDS OLD issue. Also new N. C. 6 per cent. Bonds.

Sept. 10-dtf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

N. C. COUPONS OF OLD 6 PER CENT. BONDS.
Bullion and Coin.
Confederate Bonds.

Sept 22-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE. APPLY AT Progress office. Sept 19-tf

FOR SALE.

SEVEN SHARES OF STOCK IN BANK OF CAPE Fear.

Sept 29-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.

2,000 LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and black painting of every kind. Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black.

A. JOHNSON,
Sept 7-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

DOORKEEPERSHIP TO THE SENATE.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNces himself a CANDIDATE for the office of PRINCIPAL DOORKEEPER to the next SENATE of North Carolina. He has been in the war ever since April, 1861, and is now disabled and on light duty. If elected he pledges himself to a faithful discharge of duty.

October 25-dtd W. J. SAUNDERS.

Confederate, Conservative, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, and Salisbury Watchman please copy and send accounts to W. J. S., Raleigh.

A NEW BOOK—THE BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS LITTLE VOLUME WILL BE READY IN A few days, well printed on fine, white English paper. Every North Carolinian should have a copy. Price $1 50 per single copy; 5 copies for $7; and 10 copies for $12.50. On the receipt of the money the work will be sent free of postage.

Address FRANK I. WILSON,
Raleigh, N. C.

Newspapers in the State copying the above, or noticing editorially, by sending me a marked copy, will have the book sent to them free of postage. F. I. W.

Sept 30-tf

SUPERIOR WAX CANDLES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE.—Highest market price paid for Beeswax and Tallow,

Mrs. ALBERT JOHNSTON,
Sept 5-dtf Hillsboro' st. Raleigh, N. C.

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited.

J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5.00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,

Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

WOOD! WOOD!

WANTED TO CONTRACT WITH SOME PERSON to deliver one to two hundred Cords of wood on the Raleigh and Gaston or North Carolina Railroad, within twenty or thirty miles of Raleigh. Apply to

Sept 6-tf EDITOR OF PROGRESS.

$50 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM MY PREMISES, near Morrisville, N. C., a BLACK MARE MULE, one year old last spring; has a white nose—tail and main untrimmed. Said mule disappeared the last of June or the first of July. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me or for information so that I can get her.

Oct 6-dtd&wtf CALVIN D. EDWARDS.

DAILY PROGRESS.

[illegible], N. C.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 26, 1864.

Wilmington.

No town in the country has a more intelligent, energetic and patriotic population than Wilmington, and should they be called upon to ward off the shock of battle, now considered so imminent, we doubt not but they will prove themselves worthy of the high reputation they have enjoyed. The people of Wilmington have so far, been peculiarly blessed, for until the present time their town has not only been free from the ravages and all the horrors of the presence of contending armies, but it has not been even seriously menaced. They have continued their trade and traffic, they have preserved their property, and many of them have made money; and now that the tug of war is about to come there should not be any flinching—every man able to help defend the place, whether a naturalized citizen or not, as he has been permitted to remain there and pursue his business since the commencement of the struggle, should cheerfully bear his part. And we hope and believe they will.

The military authorities are looking hourly for the appearance of the [illegible], and it has been thought best to admonish the ladies and children, and other non-combatants, to seek safety elsewhere. This is a most serious and perplexing dilemma, and each head of a family must be his own judge as to what is best for him to do.—Should the place fall into the hands of the enemy those who remain will regret it, and whether it fall or not, those who leave will soon wish themselves back. We know not what to advise. The winter is at hand, house room is scarce, provisions can only be had at enormous prices, and those who become refugees now, even if able to command a liberal supply of currency, must expect rather a hard time of it. And at the same time to stay, and be lorded over by Yankees and negroes will be terrible. Let us hope that Wilmington is not to fall.

We have no advices from the fleet, but hardly think the fleet has yet left Beaufort harbor.—When it does leave, however, should its destination be Wilmington, within twenty-four hours or less it will be off the mouth of Cape Fear and within a gun-shot of the forts commanding the entrances to Wilmington.

Speculating on the apprehended attack on Wilmington the *Journal* of Monday says:

Northern Rumor assigns to Admiral Porter the command of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and, per consequence, of any naval expedition destined to operate against this port.—Porter was not long since in New York, in consultation with the naval and military authorities there, said to be with the object of concerting measures for some important expedition.

With the exception of Farragut, Porter is the most enterprising and successful of the Yankee naval commanders. Without exception, he is said to be the most ruthless, as his conduct on the Mississippi bears witness. Farragut is a Tennessean, and is said to be, as far as the nature of the service he is engaged in will permit, courteous and gentlemanly.

What land forces may be intended to cooperate with the naval expedition under Porter is what we have no means of ascertaining, neither can we form any conjecture as to how it is proposed that such a force should advance; whether it is intended that it should march over land from the Yankee lines at Newbern or Beaufort, or should be brought in transports and an attempt made to effect a descent upon some part of the coast north or south of the forts. The prevalence of Yellow Fever at Newbern and Beaufort would seem to forbid, or at least postpone for a week or two the former plan. The prospect of rough weather bids fair to interfere with the latter. Fever can hardly prevail at Newbern beyond the first week in November—say two weeks from this date.

It is a little strange that the Yankee papers should so boldly and plainly proclaim the designs entertained against this place. It is true, an attack upon Wilmington would be popular in certain sections of the North where exasperation exists created by the exploits of the Tallahassee, and by the report that other vessels are about to issue from the harbor of Wilmington, which is denounced as a nest of pirates.

But we must remember that this is the way with the Northern papers. They boastingly proclaim in advance what is to be done, and the worst of it is they often succeed in carrying out their programme. So we need not say that because of the prominence given to this projected attack upon us, such attack will not be made, but the contrary. Possibly it may be intended only as a ruse, a feint to draw off troops from Lee. But we must not calculate much on that either. Better make up our minds to meet the shock as best we may. If happily it should be turned aside or should prove less violent than has been anticipated, so much the better. It can do no harm to be prepared, and, indeed, all the information received from the best sources tells us to look out—to expect attack and be ready to meet it. We know not the hour when the booming of cannon may warn us that it has commenced.

The *Resolutions* [illegible] by which the Governors who assembled in Augusta last week, propose to convert slaves into soldiers meets the approval of the *Richmond Sentinel*, the President's chief organ. The *Sentinel* says:

The Governors also recommend it to the Confederate Government to send all able bodied civil employees into the field, and [illegible] measure with [illegible]. They further propose a course of action in reference to slaves near the enemy's lines, and the employment of slaves in the Confederate service, which is eminently proper, and in accordance with a growing sentiment among the people.

On the whole we trust this conference of the Governors will be productive of much good.

"We were pained to hear the Minister say, at the Church where we worshipped on Sabbath last, that there was [illegible] at the Prayer meeting [illegible] complain [illegible] that their prayers would be heard and answered.—*Conservative.*

This refers no doubt to a discourse delivered at the M. E. Church on last Sabbath morning, and of the strong points and appropriateness of which we have heard many speak. It was delivered by a man whose eminent piety and christian walk makes him universally respected, but he does not wink at speculation or extortion even by members of his own church, and he has that moral courage so sublimely illustrated in his Master's career on earth, to [illegible] all evil doers wherever found. If the discourse of the distinguished gentleman has been correctly represented to us he said more to offend the self-righteous Pharisee than we did in an article published some weeks ago, and for which we were most violently, wantonly and vindictively assailed by one of the religious presses.

But we will confess that when prominent church members are seen prowling over the land seeking whom they may devour by speculation and extortion, and high officials are seen reeling from the effects of strong drink, it is hard for the patriot or christian to have *faith* that God will bless our country. We have no disposition to sermonize, but it is very gratifying to know that sentiments very similar to those for which we have been denounced, are now being uttered from the pulpit.

THE BATTLE IN THE VALLEY.

BOTH SIDES BADLY WORSTED.

PRISONERS TAKEN—CONFEDERATE AND YANKEE ACCOUNTS, &c., &c.

Fourteen hundred and twenty Yankee prisoners, taken in the Valley, have arrived at Richmond. The *Examiner* of Monday gives the following account of the fight on the 19th:

From officers of Gen. Early's army, who came down with the Yankee prisoners, captured at Cedar Creek, we gather some particulars of the late fight in the Valley.—On Tuesday, the 18th, Early lay at Fisher's Hill with two corps of Sheridan's army in his front on the north side of Cedar Creek. Another corps, the Sixth, (Wright's old corps) was between Middletown and Newtown. Sheridan himself was at Winchester, and his cavalry a little withdrawn from the front. The two corps on Cedar Creek were heavily fortified on the left (looking towards Middletown) of the turnpike, but their works on the right of the road were incomplete.

This being the situation, Early determined to attack, and if possible, to surprise the force on Cedar Creek.—Accordingly on Tuesday, at midnight, he marched out from Fisher's Hill to the stone bridge, which crosses the stream at the foot of the hill. Here his army was divided, the larger column moving to the right of the turnpike, the lesser to the left—the object being a simultaneous attack on both flanks of the enemy. In order to flank the enemy's works on the right (their left) of the road, it was necessary to march the larger column through a narrow pass in the mountains, where two men could not walk abreast. Thus, marching in single file, the whole night was consumed before the large column found itself in proper position to make the attack. Meantime the column which had moved to the left, having a good road to march on, arrived at its destination much sooner than that on the right, and the commander, impatient of delay, ordered the assault some ten or twenty minutes before the other wing of our army was ready to co-operate. But for this, the capture of prisoners would have been very much larger. As it was, the enemy were taken completely by surprise; two divisions stampeded without firing a gun, and not one of the eighteen captured cannon was discharged. The whole camp, exceedingly rich with spoil, was captured, and this abundant booty seems to have had the same effect on Early's men that the fat camp at Shiloh had on Beauregard's. Many of them lagged behind in order to plunder, and those who pressed forward at Early's order cast many a lingering look behind.

The enemy attempted once or twice to make a stand, but were driven in utter rout to Middletown, leaving the ground strewn with their dead and dying, with countless guns, knapsacks, blankets, etc. Sheridan returning in hot haste from Winchester, threw forward the Sixth corps to the relief of the shattered Eighth and Nineteenth, just as Early was in the act of withdrawing his exhausted men from Middletown. At the same moment he hurled his cavalry upon both our flanks. Our line gave way, and the turnpike being crowded with cannon, they were abandoned. The retreat continued rapidly to Cedar Creek, two miles from Middletown, and there ceased, the enemy being too much worsted to make a vigorous pursuit.

Our principal loss was in cannon. We lost a number of prisoners, but they consisted, almost without an exception, of wounded men and a few teamsters and cannon drivers. The enemy were soundly thrashed and they knew it. The sudden reverse in our fortunes is attributable to the over eagerness of pursuit, the exhausted condition of our men, the want of discipline in a portion of our cavalry, and last, but not least, the allurements of the enemy's rich camp. We attempted to do too much, that is all. If we had withdrawn at two o'clock, the victory would have proved the most brilliant that has ever been achieved in the Valley. Early by no means feels defeated, as Sheridan may discover before very many days. General Ramseur was mortally wounded and has since died in the enemy's hands. The gallant General Battle, of Alabama, was wounded in the leg, and is now in Richmond. Fifteen hundred prisoners taken in this battle reached the city yesterday morning, and four hundred more are said to be on their way.

NORTHERN ACCOUNT.

The *Herald* of the 20th and 21st gives the following interesting particulars:

The Fight in the Valley—Account of the Enemy's Surprise—Appearance of Sheridan on the Ground—Alleged captures from General Early.

The *Herald* of the 21st is full of accounts of the fight near Strasburg on Wednesday last, illustrated with maps, &c. It appears that the Confederates had the enemy completely routed, but made a halt after crossing Cedar creek; and, in the meantime, Sheridan, who had been absent on a visit to Washington, arrived on the ground and reformed his scattered troops. In the first portion of the fight the Yankees admit a loss of five thousand, with Gen. Bidwell killed, and Generals Wright, Ricketts and Grover wounded. A letter in the *Herald* says of our attack on Wednesday:

At a given signal (as we afterwards learned) the enemy advanced rapidly in solid columns of regiments. Our pickets were charged—some of them captured and some of them driven in—hardly before they had time to discharge their muskets. In fact, of what few pickets did come in, the enemy came in so soon after, and so close to them, that it was near a tie as to which parties warned the slumbering camp of the army of the danger near at hand.

Having driven in or captured our pickets on the left of the line of the infantry of the army, the enemy charged across Cedar creek at the ford, and very soon after on the bridge over said stream, and reached the side of the hill and breastworks occupied by Thorburn's division, of the Eighth army corps—Crook's. The rebels hesitated not, but pressed on, as a dashing cataract, over all barriers, completely surprising, and in a measure stampeding, the left of General Sheridan's line. By this success the enemy gained some artillery, I believe the Fourteenth Pennsylvania battery and some pieces of a regular battery. The suddenness of the attack and its wonderful success for a short time bewildered the troops so suffering. Many of them were taken prisoners, but by far the greater portion got away, and with their arms.—The other division of Crook's corps, which was allowed some time to form, did so, and was soon joined in line by the remaining portion of Thorburn's division. All this while the enemy kept pressing on and pouring in upon our men a rapid and murderous fire—a fire from musketry as also from artillery posted up the hills on the opposite side of Cedar creek.

Having directed a column against Crook's forces, the enemy quickly turned its attention toward the right of the [illegible] corps [illegible] ... the rebels was the [illegible] range [illegible] position on the opposite side of the creek.

As soon as the [illegible] and it was known that the left had suffered, the [illegible] trains, [illegible] were got out as rapidly as possible, [illegible] safety.

The enemy, discovering the [illegible] advance, (and by the way, I [illegible]) [illegible] across Cedar creek to [illegible]. While this was being done [illegible], our line was [illegible], and [illegible] back. The enemy [illegible] with great persistency.

[The correspondent then goes back to some of the movements which preceded the battle in the Valley, which are important as well as interesting.]

Several days ago the Sixth corps was sent to Front Royal. The rumor then became prevalent that it was about moving to reinforce General Grant, and this rumor reached the enemy's ears, which no doubt induced the attack made upon General Sheridan's line not a great while ago. In consequence of [illegible] the Sixth corps was recalled and placed in the position shown upon the map. After the Sixth corps had reached the position named, General Sheridan [illegible] proceeded to the [illegible] General Powell commanding the Second division of cavalry, then near Front Royal, and started with [illegible] General Torbert, chief of cavalry, for one of the grandest cavalry movements of the war. For the latter purpose Merritt's and Powell's cavalry divisions, during the next night, were moved across both branches of the Shenandoah rivers. Before moving a dispatch was received from General Longstreet to General Early, the former informing the latter that sufficient reinforcements were on their way to join him to enable him "to drive Sheridan out of the Valley." In consequence of the capture of this dispatch, the cavalry movement was abandoned, Powell remaining near Front Royal, on the left of Sheridan's line, and Merritt moving back again towards the right of the "army line," in the rear of Custer. Soon after the abandonment of the cavalry movement, General Sheridan took a small escort and some of his staff and proceeded rapidly to Piedmont, where he was met by General Augur. He then sent his escort back, and proceeded to Washington direct. From Washington he [illegible] rapidly to Martinsburg. Here, leaving the railroad line, he mounted his horse and "fixed" it up to Winchester, [illegible] of the 18th. During the whole time occupied by his journey he was employed in the most important [illegible] toward the accomplishment of an end that I dare not now make public.

Arriving at Winchester the General remained there for the night. He did not do so because he was tired of traveling, but because it was necessary he should remain there for purposes important as a consultation "on the spot" of distinguished officers who accompanied him from Washington.

On the morning of the 19th General Sheridan heard the booming of cannon in the distance towards his front line of battle. He remained but a short time, and then "took horse" toward the scene of conflict.

He left Winchester about half-past seven in the morning, and reached the field of battle in two hours afterward.

His presence upon the field was indeed needed and desired. He found the army in anything but a pleasant position, in anything but a position suitable to the interests of the country, and certainly to the wants and ambition of a commanding general. On his way up the General met a number of men going to the rear that would have had a tendency to discourage, in a measure, even a Napoleon. He found the road full of stragglers and wounded men, [illegible] arms of the body and many more without arms of the United States. He found a scene of [illegible].

Recognizing his forces, then seemingly more given to a retreat than advance, he promptly changed the aspect of our military affairs, and turned the tide of battle, so rapidly growing towards a disastrous defeat, into a glorious victory. The cavalry was sent upon the right, the Nineteenth corps placed next to it, the Eighth corps in the centre, and the Sixth corps on the left, with Powell's division, which was for a time cut off, on the left of all, and a charge of the enemy resisted and an advance made—successfully—admirably.

As I close this dispatch the army is again advancing triumphantly forward. I see by its morale and its numbers, and by the determination of its leader, that nothing less than a signal victory can attend its labors. We have the men and the numbers of them to whip the rebels, and I cannot see any good reason why we should not always do so.

A telegram from Martinsburg gives the following account of the engagement:

At daylight this morning Longstreet made a furious attack on the left of our position near Strasburg, which was held by Crook. His attack was successful. We were driven from the ground with the loss of a number of pieces of artillery and some prisoners.

Simultaneously with the attack on the left a furious charge was made on our centre and right, and we were compelled to fall back beyond Strasburg. At Cedar Creek our army halted and was there joined by Sheridan who was on his return from Washington. Our broken lines were quickly reformed, and, after repulsing a furious charge of the enemy, assumed the offensive, completely routing the enemy.

Our cavalry is now in hot pursuit of the flying enemy, with our infantry following as fast as they can.

Three rebel Generals are known to be wounded, namely: Gen. Ramseur, (who is a prisoner) Lomax, and another General, whose name I am unable to ascertain.

Our losses are estimated at five thousand.

Prisoners captured say that Longstreet lost three-fourths of his artillery.

The following is a copy of Sheridan's official dispatch:

CEDAR CREEK, Oct. 19—10 P. M.

To Lt. Gen. Grant, City Point:

I have the honor to report that my army at Cedar Creek was attacked this morning before daylight, and my left was turned and driven in confusion. In fact, most of the line was driven in confusion, with the loss of twenty pieces of artillery.

I hastened from Winchester, where I was on my return from Washington, and found the armies between Middletown and Newtown, having been driven back about 4 miles.

I here took the affair in hand and quickly united the corps, formed a compact line of battle just in time to repulse an attack of the enemy, which was handsomely done about one o'clock in the afternoon.

At 3 p. m., after some changes of the cavalry from the left to the right flank, I attacked with great vigor, driving and routing the enemy, capturing, according to the last report, forty-three pieces of artillery and very many prisoners. I do not know yet the number of my casualties or the losses of the enemy.

Wagons, trains, ambulances and caissons in large numbers are in our possession.

They also burned some of their trains.

Gen. Ramseur is a prisoner in our hands, severely and perhaps mortally wounded.

I have to regret the loss of General Bidwell, killed, and Generals Wright, Grover and Ricketts wounded. Gen. Wright is slightly wounded.

Affairs at times looked badly, but by the gallantry of our brave officers and men disaster has been converted into a splendid victory.

Darkness again intervened to shut off greater results.

I now occupy Strasburg.

As soon as obtained I will send you further particulars.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj Gen.

A telegram from Washington says:

Another great victory has been gained by Gen. Sheridan over the reinforced rebel Army of the Valley; dearly gained, it is true, but nevertheless thorough and complete.

MR. STANLEY ON THE ADMINISTRATION.—San Francisco, Oct. 11.—Edward Stanley, the Military Governor of North Carolina, publishes a letter favoring McClellan and opposing the usurpation policy of Lincoln's Administration. He expresses great kindness personally for the Administration.

Which expression of kindness proves Gov. Stanley to be a man of great charity, for Lincoln's Administration deserves to be execrated and despised by all of that portion of mankind which is civilized.

Nothing yet satisfactory as to the situation in Georgia. The Georgia papers and the [illegible] their [illegible] that so far [illegible] movement is [illegible], and that Georgia will soon be cleared of the Yankees; while Sherman informs the Washington War Department on the 21st that his telegraphic communication with Atlanta is open. If this be so of course there can be no Confederates on the road between Nashville and Atlanta.—We suppose time and patience will clear up all the mystery and give us the real condition of things in a few days.

The Macon *Confederate* of Saturday takes a hopeful view of the situation. It says:

We think the people of Georgia may safely congratulate themselves upon the fact, that whatever the ultimate effects of General Hood's present movements may be, in other respects, they secure to their State freedom from the presence of the enemy. Of course we are ignorant of the purposes of General Hood. Whether they be to march into Tennessee and transfer the war to a new theatre, or to remain South of the Tennessee river, the result is still the same to Georgia. In either case his lines of operations are such as to effectually force the enemy from our State. Whilst the brilliant movement of Hood has produced this result, and rescued us from the apparent fate that threatened us but a few weeks ago, we trust our people will not for a moment relax in their energies, but, on the contrary, that they will now put forth one mighty and united effort in order to make our redemption doubly sure. Tennessee and Kentucky are yet to be reclaimed ere we can rest in fixed security. In Gen. Hood's effort to relieve those down-trodden States, we have in our power to greatly aid and strengthen him. Let us then join heart and hand in this noble cause, so that the day of deliverance to all may not be distant.

EXPOSE THE GUILTY.—In the Hon. B. H. Hill's letter, alluding to the various ways in which the army is cheated out of men, he says:

"It has been said also that the newspaper offices everywhere have abused the privilege allowed them by the law of exempting their employees, and have exempted an unusual and unnecessary number. I do not know this to be so, but if so, it cannot be improper for Congress at the ensuing session to know the names and number exempted for each office."

If any newspaper office has exempted an unnecessary number of employees, let an exposure be made and let the Editor of such newspaper be conscribed forthwith and sent to the army. If any one has slipped into a printing office (either as editor or employee) to evade conscription, let him be driven out and made to take his chances with others who are liable to be called into the field. Every editor in this State, and in the Confederacy, should urge an investigation and if there are any guilty of the conduct complained of, they should be censured and exposed. As one of the newspaper editors, we can say that we employ less force in our office now than we did before the war commenced, although we have a larger circulation now than we had then.—There is but one man in this office who would be liable to service if he were not here. The fact is, printers are so scarce and hard to get that we supposed they were mostly in the army; and we have seen the statement made several times that there were more printers in the army according to numbers, than any other class.

But it would be well for Congress to adopt the rule in exempting editors and printers adopted by Gov. Vance in this State, viz: one editor, three printers and two mailing clerks for each daily paper, one editor and three printers for each semi-weekly paper, and one editor and two printers for each weekly paper. And it might be nothing but just, that where two editors were employed before the war, to exempt two now.—The rule adopted by Gov. Vance prevents fraud and will keep the newspapers going.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

PLATO'S ANTICIPATIONS OF A SAVIOUR.

From an admirable work on the Evidences of Christianity, by Olynthus Gregory, L. L. D., late Professor of Mathematics in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, we extract the following:

Plato, whether from the collections of the traditions and truths he gathered from the Jews while he was in Egypt, or whether 'twas

"—the Divinity that stirred within him,"

I pretend not to determine—concludes that we cannot know of ourselves what petition will be pleasing to God, or what worship to pay him, but that it is necessary a law giver should be sent from Heaven to instruct us, and such a one he did expect, and 'Oh,' says he, how greatly do I desire to see that man, and know who he is!—Nay, he goes farther, and affirms that this lawgiver must be more than man; for since every nature is governed by another nature that is superior to it, as birds and beasts by man, he infers that this lawgiver, who was to teach man what man could not know by his own nature, must be of a nature superior to man, that is, a divine nature *Alcibiad II, de Frecnt. de Legibus*, lib. 4. But farther still, as Rousseau remarked in his celebrated letter to the Archbishop of Paris, 'when Plato described his imaginary good man, loaded with all the shame of guilt, yet meriting the highest rewards of virtue, he describes the character of Jesus Christ; the resemblance was so striking that all the fathers perceived it.' He gives, indeed, as lively a picture of the person, qualifications, life and death of this divine man as if he had been acquainted with the 53d chapter of Isaiah; for he says, 'that this just person must be poor, and void of all recommendations but that of virtue alone; that a wicked world would not bear his instructions and reproof; and therefore, within three or four years after he began to preach he should be persecuted, imprisoned, scourged, and at last put to death.'"—*De Repub.* 1, 2.

PRINTING WITHOUT INK.—Mr. Hancock of the Gutta Percha Company, London, has been prosecuting a series of experiments, with the view of dispensing with the use of printing ink, and has succeeded in chemically treating the pulp in the manufacture of printing papers in such a manner that when the paper is impressed upon the uninked types, the chemical particles are crushed and a perfectly black impression is the result.

[illegible]

[Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Southern District of Georgia.]

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Oct. 25.—The [illegible] this morning contains a Circular from Secretary Benjamin, giving an exposition of the finances of the United States, based upon official data. He estimates the debt of the United States, on the first day [illegible], at [illegible] millions, involving an annual interest [illegible] of the North equal to [illegible] in Great Britain during the last [illegible] centuries. The Circular is addressed to Hon. A. Dudley Mann, Brussels.

[And [illegible] Congress, [illegible] with [illegible].]

[illegible]

RICHMOND, Oct. 25.—The [illegible] Richmond remains unbroken. No further demonstration by the enemy is expected until after the Presidential election.

Brig. Gen. Archer, of Maryland, died in this city last night.

A HAPPY HOME.

In a happy home there will be no fault-finding, no overbearing spirit—there will be no peevishness, no fretfulness. Unkindness will not dwell in the heart or be on the tongue. Oh, the tears, the sighs, the wasting of life, and health, and strength, and time—of all that is most to be desired in a happy home, occasioned merely by unkind words. The celebrated Mr. Wesley remarked to this effect, namely: That fretting and scolding seemed like tearing the flesh from the bones, and that we have no more right to be guilty of this than we have to curse, or swear, or steal.—In a perfectly happy home all selfishness will be removed. Even as "Christ pleased not himself," so the members of a happy home will not seek first to please themselves, but to please each other.

Cheerfulness is another ingredient in a happy home. How much does the sweetness emanating from a heart fraught with love and kindness contribute to render a happy home. How attracting, how soothing is that sweet cheerfulness, that is borne on the countenance of a wife and mother. How the parent and child, the brother and sister, the mistress and servant, dwell with delight on those cheerful looks, those confiding smiles that beam from the eye, and burst from the inmost soul of those who are near and dear. How it hastens the return of the father—lightens the care of the mother—renders it more easy for youth to resist temptation—and drawn by the cords of affection, how it induces them with loving hearts to the parental roof.

Oh, that parents would lay this subject to heart, that by untiring efforts they would so far render home happy, that their children and domestics shall not seek for happiness in forbidden paths.

CONSCRIBING NEGROES.—The question of conscribing negroes for service in our armies is being discussed in various parts of the Confederacy. In order to let our readers see some of the arguments advanced in favor of the scheme, we copy an article from the Richmond Enquirer on the subject. We do not feel prepared to say that unless there is a change in the conduct of those who have the means to help the Government, but who have refused or neglected to do it, it will be necessary to take negroes or abandon the struggle for independence. We say this after mature reflection and in view of the manner in which the service has been cheated out of men and supplies by those who have a great deal of property dependent on the issue of the present struggle and also in view of the fact that thousands of able-bodied men are now in the employ of the Government (as details) consuming the substance of the country without rendering any material aid in advancing the cause of independence.

There is outside of the army too many offices and office-holders, and these office-holders have too many men detailed to wait on them or to do nothing. There are enough men now in the employ of the government to whip off Grant or Sherman, if they were properly used.

We speak plainly and candidly because it is time to do so, and because we do not intend to cry "all is well" while the danger is imminent. If our own people do their duty—if each man does what he can to sustain the government—all will be well; the brutal yankee nation can never triumph over us. But if our people devote their efforts to making money off the necessities of the country, and every one strives to keep his friends and relatives out of the army, it requires no prophet to foretell the result.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

SENSIBLE.—A loyal woman has written an able paper on the crisis, in which she protests against killing off all the men. She says:

"I do not believe in fighting for the country and the flag to the last man; and it seems to me any body is an idiot who talks such nonsense. What would the country be to me or any other woman if the last man was gone?"

A thousand years scarce serve to form a State,
An hour may lay it in the dust; and when
Can man its shattered splendor renovate,
Recall its virtues back, and vanquish Time and Fate?

[*Byron.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

At Auction,

ON SATURDAY, 29TH OCTOBER, 1864, WE WILL sell

ONE ROCKAWAY AND HARNESS, NEARLY NEW.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auc. and Com. Merchants.

Oct 26-3t

BAGGAGE
At Auction!

AT AUCTION ON THE 29TH (SATURDAY) AT 11 o'clock, we will sell a magnificent lot of unclaimed BAGGAGE from the N. C. Railroad.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auc. and Com. Merchants.

Oct 26-3t

VALUABLE NEGRO BOY
At Auction.

ON THURSDAY NEXT, AT 12 O'CLOCK, IN FRONT of our Store, we will sell, to the highest bidder,

A VALUABLE NEGRO BOY,

twenty-one years old, strong and likely.

CRONLY & LITCHFORD,
Auctioneers.

Oct 26-3t*

TO GAS CONSUMERS.

ON AND AFTER THE 1ST OF NOVEMBER, THE price of Gas will be $60 per thousand feet. At the present price of resin, freights and iron, it costs the Company $57.50 per thousand feet to make it.

Oct 26-4td WATERHOUSE & BOWES.